

News of Our Boys

Paul Bethge left for eastern Canada last Thursday evening for further duties.

Tom Lewis ended his leave here last Friday evening when he left for an eastern army camp.

Gordon R. Whidden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Whidden of Jarow, has enlisted in the R.C.A.F. Edmonton, for air crew training. He will commence training next

February. Charles DeTro was home on leave recently after completing his course at Edmonton. He will continue with his training in eastern Canada.

John Andrew Kellar enlisted in the Canadian active army at Edmonton on November 25th.

Sergt. Ed. Sharkey, in training for special duties, was home on leave last week-end.

Fred Jack is home on two weeks furlough.

WAINWRIGHT SCHOOL DIVISION No. 32

Annual Meetings of Electors and Ratepayers

will be held as follows

Sub-Div. 1—Dec. 12, Education Point School

Sub-Div. 2—Dec. 14, Hedley's Hall, Irma

Sub-Div. 3—Dec. 8, Trafalgar School

Sub-Div. 4—Dec. 14, Bloomington Valley

Sub-Div. 5—Dec. 10, I.O.O.F. Hall, Chauvin

All meetings called for 1:00 p.m.

G. W. KENNY,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Auction Sale

December 10, 1942

MRS. MARY MILLS, Owner

Two and One-Half Miles South of Hardisty
Sale Starts 10 a.m. Free Lunch

15 Head of Cattle; 12 Head of Horses; 20 Pigs;
Full line of Farm Machinery and Household Goods

J. L. MUIRHEAD, Auctioneer W. CLARKE,
License No. 44-42-43 Clerk.

WARM CLOTHES For Cold Winter Days

Several items that we couldn't supply earlier we now have in stock. If you don't see them on display, ask for them

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

SNUGGIES Part
wool Garment 75c

COTTON PANTIES
Pair 49c

FLEECE LINED BLOOMERS
Priced at 49c to 59c
Per pair

WOOLEN HOSE
Double sole, reinforced with
cotton. Good value 79c
at per pair

MEN'S COMBS.

Wool fleece. Extra
heavy. All sizes 1.98

A few odds
left at 1.39 1.59

BOYS' FLEECE

COMBINATIONS
Extra heavy. 1.25
Per suit

FOOTWEAR

Our stock of footwear is complete
in men's ladies' and
children's.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING DAYS ARE HERE AT
Foxwell's. We are displaying several good gift
lines now. Buy a little each day. We have a bet-
ter selection than ever.

Grocery Specials

CHERRIES, Bings or Red,
per tin 22c

PEARS, 2 tins 29c

WHITE NAVY BEANS
4 pounds 23c

AUSTRALIAN RAISINS
2 pounds 29c

PRAIRIE MAID PEAS
4 tins for 45c

KOBAN COFFEE
Special, per lb. 47c

NABOB PUDDINGS
Butterscotch or Chocolate
3 for 25c

XMAS TREATS FOR SCHOOLS

We will endeavor as usual to supply you with your needs to
the best of our ability. Oranges and Apples are plentiful
and good. Candy—we will have what is needed.

FOXWELL'S Phone 13 IRMA

Ration Board

WAINWRIGHT RATION BOARD

Appointment of the Wainwright Local Ration Board is announced today by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. C. G. McKee, regional superintendent of rationing states that 20 of the 36 local boards for Alberta have been appointed and that plans are proceeding to open offices immediately.

Dr. Middlemas, mayor of Wainwright, is chairman, and secretary is H. U. Taylor. Other members include Norman Strachan, Chauvin, Fred Ford, Heath, W. J. Plaxton, Gilt Edge, Roy L. Shotts, Irma, J. Fletcher, Irma, Mrs. P. M. King, Fabyan, C. Coleman, Wainwright, and Mrs. J. McKenzie, Wainwright.

The eastern boundary of the territory to be administered by the board is the Saskatchewan border. On the north the boundary follows the Battle River, including the towns of Hope Valley and Gilt Edge, to the junction with Buffalo Coulee. Thence the boundary runs west on township 46 to range 12. In the western sector on the C.N.R. line are the towns of Kinsella, Jarow, Irma and Hawkins. On range 12 the boundary line is drawn south to township 45, from where it cuts east through the former Buffalo Park, cuts south, then goes west through Ribstone Creek, then runs east on the northern boundary of township 41 to the Saskatchewan border.

Wainwright Board will work in close co-operation with Edmonton rationing office. R. F. Johnson will serve as liaison officer.

Red Cross

RED CROSS NOTES

Still another lovely box is on its way to where it is needed most. Among other things in this shipment were 8 wool comforters, 57 pairs of socks, and two little girls' sweaters. With the extreme shortage of heat in the old land, warrelong for women and children, including babies, is urgently needed.

The Irma Red Cross have on hand yarn suitable to knit women's and children's sweaters and socks. Would anyone who could lend a hand in this real emergency do so. Any wool goods, second hand or new, if ripped and washed, that could be made into little skirts or dresses, would be very acceptable.

By the way, the war work ladies would be more than grateful for the donation of a load of dry wood to be left at the Legion hall. How about it, folks? Thanks. We felt sure someone would rally to the call.

Irma Hi-Lites

IRMA HI-LITES

The Irma high school student union began activities on November 4 when the election of officers was held. Those elected were: president, Haviland Elford; vice-president, Vera Simmermon; editor, Curtis Saffre; sports director, Tony Sonoff; girls' sports director, Adah Currie.

The first entertainment of the Students Union was held on November 27. A merry tobogganing party took place, followed by an enjoyable lunch served at the high school. A dance brought the evening to a successful close. The students were very pleased to entertain a number of guests who were former students of the high school.

GORDON STALKER

AUCTIONEER

License No. 21-42-43

Farm Sales A Specialty
Years of Experience in Crying
Sales of All Kinds

Hundreds of Satisfied Customers

See Me For Dates or Enquire at

The Viking News Office

Wheat Pool

ALBERTA POOL DELEGATES' MEETING

A net surplus of \$784,285.87 was earned by Alberta Pool elevators during the 1941-42 business year. This earning was made after providing for allowance for full depreciation on elevator properties and equipment and for the payment of \$189,327.09 to the Alberta government as interest on the 1929 Pool debt. This information was given to the Alberta Wheat Pool delegates' convention in the report of R. D. Purdy, general manager. Handlings during the season totaled 22,876,094 bushels.

Alberta Pool elevators operated 424 country plants in 1941-42 season, this being one elevator less than the previous year, due to the destruction by fire of the Kitscoty structure. As a result of the government prohibition of building new elevators or annexes, no additional storage was constructed. The delegates' convention opened on Tuesday morning, November 24. George Bennett, chairman of the board of directors, welcomed the delegates. John Fowle, of Bindloss, was elected convention chairman, and H. I. Montgomery, of Nanton, and J. M. Wheatley, of Chancellors, as assistant chairmen.

Aberhart

VICTORY SLOGAN IS KEYNOTE

"Prepare for Victory—not later—but now." This is to be the keynote of a gigantic four-day conference on Problems of Post-War Reconstruction, Hon. Wm. Aberhart, premier of Alberta, announced today. Following preliminary meetings to be held in Calgary on December 14 and 15, the main conference opens at the McDougall hotel in Edmonton, on Tuesday, December 15, and continues daily until Friday, December 18.

HON. G. P. SMITH, FORMER ALBERTA MINISTER, DIES

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 30.—Hon. George P. Smith, former Alberta cabinet minister and prominent Hamilton businessman died yesterday at his home at nearby Dundas.

Mr. Smith organized the first health department in Alberta and was responsible for reorganizing the department of education. In the 13 years he held public office in the Liberal government of Alberta, he was deputy speaker, provincial secretary, minister of health and minister of education.

In the election of 1935 he was Liberal candidate in the federal riding of Camrose and tried to stem the Social Credit tide, but failed like so many others at that time.

He is survived by two sons and one daughter.



Saturday night is a good night to stay at home and listen to your favorite radio station. The line-up is varied and interesting and merits your attention.

A quiz show that features fun unlimited is heard over CJCA at 6:30 p.m. Saturday. "Share the Wealth" is of interest to the listening audience as well as those who are present at the show, and radio listeners have a chance of winning twice as much as those who participate. Stan Francis and Hugh Bartlett keep the show going at a fast pace and keep the interest high from beginning to end. The highlight of the program is the Oscar question which is heralded by ringing of "Oscar" an alarm clock that is a real veteran on "Share the Wealth."

Never dry a fur coat, which has been worn in a rainstorm, near a radiator. Intense heat injures the skin. First remove the moisture with a dry cloth, then hang the coat in a cool place where it will dry.

Bank Report

BANK OF MONTREAL ISSUES STRONG REPORT WITH RECORD ASSETS AND PUBLIC DEPOSITS

With deposits passing the billion dollar mark for the first time in its history of a century and a quarter, and with assets at an all-time high, the Bank of Montreal in its annual report presents an impressive year-time record. Increased holdings of government and other bonds are a direct reflection of participation in the government's financing of the national effort, while loans to business and industry have been reduced. The ratio of quickly available assets substantially increased, as the bank's strong position was well maintained. Extended banking operations resulted in a moderate expansion of earnings, but higher taxes paid into the federal treasury brought about a sizeable reduction in net profits.

The total of assets as at the end of the fiscal year October 31 was \$1,175,319,231, showing an increase of \$128,767,752 over the preceding year, which, at \$1,046,551,479 was itself a record up to that time. Liabilities to the public totaled \$1,098,526,216, the excess of assets being \$76,793,015, which represents the shareholders' equity. The bank's strong position was further shown in the total of quickly available assets, which at \$896,935,228, equal 81.65 per cent. of all liabilities to the public.

The bank's record deposits at \$1,064,645,439, showed an increase compared with the preceding year, of \$136,519,558. The bulk of this increase was in Canada, the high general level of employment and increased farm income being reflected in a total of \$930,996,417, which was larger by \$121,885,542 than a year before; deposits outside Canada increased from \$119,277,013 to \$133,649,022.

Government Financing Aided

That the large available funds were employed extensively in meeting the war-time needs of the federal government is indicated in the fact that holdings of government and other bonds increased by \$185,094,854—from \$499,740,536 to \$683,835,390. At the same time commercial and other loans in Canada were reduced from \$254,427,218 to \$205,232,367 and loans outside Canada from \$21,271,754 to \$16,121,869. The reduction of commercial loans may be taken as an indication of the curtailment of financial requirements of industry, engaged to a large extent in war production and now being financed by the government. The small current public interest in stock trading is seen in a further decline in call loans in Canada to \$1,920,538 from \$4,472,437. Call loans elsewhere were reduced to \$14,289,715 from \$15,569,284.

Profits and Taxation

Profits for the year, after deduction of Dominion Government taxes, at \$3,283,018 showed a reduction of \$154,098 compared with \$3,437,026 of the preceding year. The figures are after making appropriations to contingent reserve, and after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts. The federal taxes increased to \$2,539,874 of which \$72,360 is refundable under the provisions of The Excess Profits Tax Act from \$2,242,905 in the previous year, this increase being substantially greater than the decline in profits shown. The profits represent 4.31 per cent on the shareholders' equity as compared with 4.51 per cent, shown a year ago. Dividend payments of \$2,700,000 were less by \$180,000 than in the previous year, this being the result of a reduction in the rate paid following upon reduced profits, the outcome of higher taxation. After the usual appropriation to bank premises, the balance to be carried forward was \$83,018, which increased the surplus of profit and loss to \$1,236,686.

The statement, as it appears elsewhere in this issue, is in its usual "easily understandable" form, with explanatory notations, accompanying the various items.

If you have brick around your fireplace, try rubbing it with oil applied on a soft cloth. Brick treated in this way has a more seasoned appearance.



UNITED CHURCH

Irma Sunday school 11 a.m.
Public worship 7:30 p.m.

SHARON LUTHERAN CHURCH

Divine service with communion at 11:30.

Christian and Missionary Alliance

Rev. S. G. Keller of Edmonton will preach in the Christian and Missionary Alliance Tabernacle on Monday, Dec. 7, and Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 8:30 p.m.

Regular Sunday service in the Tabernacle at 3:30 p.m.
Ross school house 1:30 p.m.

Kinsella

Leslie Kyle left for Cadomin, Alta., where he will take up a job as assistant station agent.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl McNall have returned home after spending two or three weeks in Edmonton.

Mr. Ronald Carpenter spent last week-end with his mother, Mrs. W. Carpenter.

The Ladies Aid of the Kinsella United church are holding a bazaar in the church next Saturday.

Mr. Wylie Brown spent a few days in Edmonton last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Clay are moving into town, from their farm north of town, for the winter months.

Kinsella folks are very glad they still have the regular bus service to Edmonton. Some people do not seem to know it runs every day except Wednesdays and Sundays.

R.C.M.P. WILL CHECK TRUCKS FOR NAME PLATES

There has been some misunderstanding in connection with the names of owners on trucks due to a slight difference between federal and provincial regulations. The federal act says that "all farm trucks and private commercial vehicles are required to have painted or attached to both sides of the body of such vehicle the name and address of the registered owners, the letters to be not less than one inch high. The provincial P.S.V. act states that all trucks other than farm trucks must have the name, address, maximum weights and gross weight printed on the left door in letters not less than 2 inches high. In order to comply with both regulations farmers must have their names printed on both sides of their trucks. The local detachment of the R.C.M.P., now has orders for a short period of warning and after that to prosecute. Farmers who do not wish to find themselves in the toils of the law should have their trucks labelled as quickly as possible.

R.C.M.P. have also informed this paper that during the serious situation arising from the coal shortage overloading of trucks with fuel will be permitted.

FROZEN MILK AND CREAM. LOWER RETURNS

Delivery of frozen milk and cream to dairy factories reduces the price farmers may expect for their products, states D. H. McCallum, dairy commissioner.

Since the weather changed, it is reported that a considerable quantity of frozen milk and cream is being received at Alberta dairy factories. This condition affects the grade and the quality of the butter and cheese is lowered. Frozen milk and cream causes meanness and poor texture in the manufactured products and reduces the yield of cheese. Accurate sampling and testing also become more difficult.

Patrons of dairy factories are urged by Mr. McCallum to protect their milk and cream from freezing both on the farm and during transit. Truck operators can assist too, by properly covering the cans and insulating the truck.

Little Known Minerals Found In Canada And The Important Uses To Which They Are Put

(By G. M. Hutt, Assistant Development Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Manitoba)

PROBABLY most people know the ordinary uses to which the common minerals and their products are put. We all know that iron is used in making steel rails and nuts and bolts; that aluminum becomes pots and pans; and that clays go into the manufacture of bricks and pottery. There are, however, many uses for minerals, and many qualities of minerals, that are not yet put to any use; that are not only little known, but, at first sight, unusual to say the least.

Take quartz, for example. It is simply a form of silica, like opal, flint and chert, and naturally is useful in industries that require silica. Big smelters use it as a fluxing material. Sand, which consists of small quartz grains, is used in making glass. Quartz is utilized as an abrasive. These are common uses. An unusual use is in the manufacture of special lenses and in other special optical and wireless apparatus. Now quartz is a very common material. It occurs in most parts of Canada, in the form of sands, veins and dykes, and bedded rocks. Prospectors searching for gold and other metal, carefully examine any quartz vein they discover, so it is a very well known mineral.

Yet I don't know of one pound of it having been produced in this country for optical purposes. This indicates how rarely it occurs in sufficiently transparent and unfaded form for this purpose. Optical quartz is actually worth far more than if it contained many ounces of gold to the ton.

Quartz has one characteristic that is quite interesting. When it is heated to about 573 degrees C. it changes its form. It is still quartz but it is an expanded form of quartz. The reverse change takes place on cooling. This phenomenon is called the inversion, or change from the alpha to the beta form of quartz. It is very important commercially. Most pottery and other forms of clay products contain quartz. The potter, therefore, must be very careful when he is heating or cooling his kiln past the temperature at which inversion takes place; otherwise strains and stresses might be set up in the ware that would cause it to crack or break. Such defects in some cases might take a very long time to become evident.

Clays, which include a wide variety of materials, have many little known uses. Clay is used in clarifying and bleaching lards and shortening, and thus is an important factor in our food supply. Oil refiners, too, use clay in refining oils and gasoline. Some bentonites, a form of claylike mineral, will absorb so much water that they will swell to 15 times their normal size without changing shape. Calcite, like quartz, is used for optical purposes. It consists of calcium carbonate, like limestone or marble, but it is transparent. When a ray of light passes through a crystal of calcite, it is broken into two rays. An observer looking at a pencil dot through a calcite crystal will see two dots, and if the calcite is rotated one of these dots will remain fixed while the other moves about it. It is possible to arrange crystals of calcite so that a ray of light entering at one side is bent totally out of the line of vision; one could look at a light through an arrangement of this kind and actually see darkness. This property is used in the mineralogist's microscop.

Many people mistake the mineral pyrite for gold, and it is often called "fool's gold". This is perhaps an unfair name, for pyrite has produced considerable wealth for the world. When it is roasted it yields sulphur and either iron or iron oxide, the last named being the basis of some of our paints.

Radium is a metal with some strikingly unusual properties. Its use in treating disease is well known. Through a study of its peculiar properties scientists have been able, among other things, to determine the age of the Earth very closely. The method employed is too involved to describe here; it shows the Earth to be about 1,600,000,000 years old. Radium emanations have very great penetrating power. At Great Bear Lake, where radium ore is mined, it is important to send photographic exposures out of the district as quickly as possible lest they be spoiled.

Metals are usually thought of as hard, bright, strong, permanent materials. Yet magnesium, when powdered, is very inflammable, and is used in photographers' lights. Strontium, another metal, burns with a red flame, and in the form of the nitrate is used in making flares, Roman candles and similar products; while strontium hydrate is used in beet sugar refining.

Mercury, yet another metal, is a liquid at ordinary temperatures. Of course, all metals will melt if heated sufficiently. Chromium, yet another metal, plays an important part in our refractory industry and goes into the manufacture of dyers.

Amber, that beautiful gemstone, is actually a fossil resin. Sometimes on the Baltic Sea, where it is found, it contains perfectly preserved some little insect that ages before it has wandered into it when it was soft. Some people believe that the wearing of an amber necklace is a cure for gotch. The Greeks used to find amber along the sea shore, and formed the theory that amber was formed by the sun's rays congealing when they struck the surface of the water. This conception, though incorrect, nevertheless is quite descriptive of the warm appearance of the stone.

Talc, a very soft mineral, is used not only as a basis of talcum powder, but also in the manufacture of gas burner tips, paints and prepared roofing, as a filler in linoleum and oilcloth, in dressing leather and in dusting chewing gum. It is sometimes used as a lubricant, as for instance in a silk thread factory where talc helps the threads slide through the shuttles. Talc and china clay, too, are used as paper fillers. Indeed, this is the largest use of china clay.

In addition to the well-known use of diamond as a gemstone it is used industrially for cutting and grinding. A row of carbonados or black diamonds set in the end of a diamond drill, cuts into rocks and enables mining companies to explore beneath the surface of their properties. Now diamond is a form of carbon, and so largely is coal. Another material, identical chemically with coal, is anthracite, which unlike coal will not burn. Graphite, another form of carbon, is highly resistant to heat.

The mineralogical term asbestos is applied to several different minerals. One of these, chrysotile, yields the commercial product. Other varieties consist of weak, brittle fibres, which cannot be spun satisfactorily.

Barite, consisting of barium sulphate, is now being produced in some quantity in Canada. It is a very heavy mineral and is now used in weighing drill mud fluids, a very important use in some oil fields. It is very important in the manufacture of paints, into which it goes either in pure form or in the form of lithopone. Its use as a filler in artificial ivory and buttons, and in playing-card paper, are rather unusual.

The metal aluminum has long been obtained commercially from only one mineral, bauxite. There is none of this in Canada, and all of our supplies come from other countries. Present signs are that certain clays and other rocks might be used before long as a source of the metal. These have been known to contain aluminum but in such combination with other elements that its extraction would have proved very costly. Bauxite, it should be added, is a very important raw material in the refractory industry.

Canadians Honored By Belgian Government



BELGIAN MILITARY CROSS



BELGIAN MILITARY DECORATION

Twelve officers, one warrant officer and one non-commissioned officer of the Canadian Army have been honored by the Belgian Government, the Department of External Affairs announced. The officers received the Croix Militaire Belge and the warrant officer and N.C.O. the Decoration Militaire Belge in appreciation of aid given the Belgian Forces in this war.

Those receiving awards were: Major-General H. F. G. Lottson, Adjutant-General of the Canadian Army; Major-General B. W. Browne, Director General of the Reserve Army; Major-General M. A. Pope of the Canadian Legation at Washington, D.C.; Brigadier-General E. D. H. Farnet, District Officer Commanding Military District No. 4; Brigadier 15 D. Switzer, Deputy Master General of the Ordnance; Colonel H. T. Cock, Director of Administration; Colonel A. A. Magee, Executive Assistant to the Minister of National Defence; Colonel A. J. Everett, Assistant Adjutant and



MAJOR-GENERAL B. W. BROWNE
Director General of the Reserve Army.



LIEUT.-COLONEL W. C. ARNOLD
Of the Department of National War Services.

Easily Explained

Reason Men Forbidden To Smoke On Horse Guards Parade

Canadian N.C.O.'s and other ranks stationed in London have been puzzled by what they have wrongly regarded as a piece of War Office fussiness. When parades which take place on the Horse Guards Parade are broken off and the men dismissed, they are told by their officers that they must not smoke until they are clear of the ground. A Canadian corporal from Winnipeg said he is prepared to respect the traditions of the Brigade of Guards; but he would be interested to know just what effect smoking has upon the sacred parade ground. The answer is that the War Office has no objection to smoking on the Parade; the ban was imposed by the Canadian authorities themselves; "because," an official at the Canadian Army headquarters told the London Evening Standard, "we reckon that this is pretty nearly hallowed ground, and we think the men should present as neat and tidy an appearance as possible while they are anywhere near it."

Was Just Borrowed

Movie Actress Sorry She Could Not Sell Her Hat

Margaret Lindsay, the movie actress, was conducting a bond auction in Bakersfield, Calif., when someone in the audience shouted, "I'd like to buy that hat you're wearing." Miss Lindsay had just got the hat of Adrian's, so she could look pretty on the tour. And it had set her back a nice sum. But it meant the sale of a bond, and the hat went on the auction block. A woman purchased the hat, and when she came to collect it, Miss Lindsay said to her: "Could I please keep the hat for the rest of the tour. I've got only one more town to play, Portland. The hat especially matches my ensemble. I play Oakland tomorrow, and then I'll mail the hat to you." The woman agreed.

At Oakland, right in the middle of the auction, a lady shouted: "I'll buy that hat." "I'd like to auction it off," said Miss Lindsay, a little embarrassed, "but the hat doesn't belong to me. I borrowed it from a lady in Bakersfield."

Blood Transfusion Had Early Beginnings In Britain With Discovery Of Christopher Wren

COUNTLESS numbers of people in all lands have had occasion to be grateful for the soothing, or soporific administration of the hypodermic needle, which in more recent times has also become a valuable help to patients and physicians in the giving of blood transfusions. It is never more important than in time of war. Strange to say the inventor of the first crude form of hypodermic needle, with which he gave an infusion, was not a physician at all. He was at the time a professor of astronomy at Oxford University, although that part of his career is forgotten in the light of his much greater eminence as an architect of churches and classic buildings.

His name was Christopher Wren. There were many angles to the career of this noted man, who was something of a boy prodigy, for at the age of 13 he invented an astronomical instrument for measuring the course of the stars, and dedicated it to his father in Latin verse. He did not become an architect until he was over 30 years of age, and a few years later, when he gazed on the ruins of St. Paul's Cathedral, after the Great Fire of London, he designed the building as it is today.

When 17 years old he confided to a clergyman that he was studying the effect of transfusing blood from one man to another as a means of curing disease. Wren's syringe consisted of a sharp pointed quill, at the other end of which was a bulb which he squeezed. What he used for a transfusion and what happened are amusing. He told of the experiment in a letter to a friend which was quoted recently in a BBC broadcast:

"The most considerable experiment I have made of late is this: I injected wine and ale into the mass of blood in a living dog, by a vein, in good quantities, till I made him extremely drunk, till in further pursuit of this experiment, which I take to be of great concernment, and which will give great light to the theory and practice of Phylack."

Medical men in those days and for a long time afterwards were not cognizant of the possibilities of blood transfusions. This quaint experiment on a dog was made in 1666, and although history records that in 1667 two English physicians, Lower and King, succeeded in putting nine ounces of sheep's blood into a boy who was very ill of fever with the result, so they claimed, that he got well in a few days, the practice for generations following was to draw blood away from sick people on the theory that letting the bad blood out would cure the patient. How the chiropractors arrived at the conclusion that the blood let out was bad and that the blood that remained was good has never been explained.

The Wren enterprise attracted the attention of Samuel Pepys, who makes the following shrewd and humorous reference to it in his diary: "This did give occasion to many pretty wishes as to the blood of a Quaker to be let into an Archbishop and such like."

Advances were made in the nineteenth century, but the first real development took place about 90 years ago when Dr. Alexander Wood of Edinburgh devised one with a barrel of glass which enabled the operator to see the amount of fluid in the syringe.

The epitaph to Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's Cathedral says: "If you seek a memorial, look around you." St. Paul's and many other fine buildings have survived the "blitz", and it is for his architecture that Sir Christopher is famed. As a young man he was deeply interested in the study of diseases which he constantly discussed with friends, and it is somewhat strange that he did not become a physician. Had he done so the science of medicine would probably have made important progress. Among his varied inventions were a remedy for smoking chimneys, a machine that would plow, harrow and sow at the same time, and a method of extracting fresh water from sea water. Scientific men of the day profoundly admired him. Sir Isaac Newton describing him as a man of incomparable qualities, and another scientist spoke of Wren as a man "of whom it was doubtful whether he was most to be commended for the divine felicity of his genius or for the sweet humanity of his disposition."

providing, now as a man a miracle, nay, even something super-human."

—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

"If they ever start dehydrating watermelons," observed the man on the Eight-Twenty, looking up from the war news, "they're licked before they start."

Home is a place where some men go to raise Cain because something went wrong at the office.

BIRTH OF A DAY

You may have the city's pleasures. The tall buildings with their charm. But I am quite old fashioned. And will keep my little farm.

We have no rapid transit. No street cars to ride upon. And when we go visiting. Fancy clothes we do not don.

But we have Jack and Nellie. A slow but faithful team. They stick to the road real faithful. As we jog along and dream.

In times of trial which always comes. To someone every day. Our neighbors drive for miles around. To help—and ask no pay.

You folks stay up till late at night. And pay for your hours of play. But did you ever, in all your life. Watch the birth of a summer day?

The velvet black of the night time. Is magically changed to grey. Next you notice the heavens. Are streaked with a lighter ray.

The golden sheen of the coming day. Creeps up from the distant east; New life comes to everything. To man and bird and beast.

Suddenly you look above— The stars have gone away. The sun comes over the horizon; You've witnessed the Birth of Day.

The song of birds in the distance. The rustle of life all around. Tells you, if you listen to nature, A world most profound.

With all the science of scholars. Who build your cities today. Not one can paint a sunrise. Like nature does display.

Yes, I'll stay out in the country. Away from the noise and strife. It isn't so exciting, but 'Tis a very pleasant life.

—Francis H. Matthews, 335 North Kaufmann, Temple City, Calif.

Easy To Knit For That New Baby



7420

by Alice Brooks

Baby accessories are fun to knit, they go so fast! Get these ready for that new little arrival. Both bonnet and jacket are just plain knitting in pink or blue shetland flees with white popcorn trim. Inexpensive to make. Pattern 7420 contains directions for set; illustrations of stitches; materials needed.

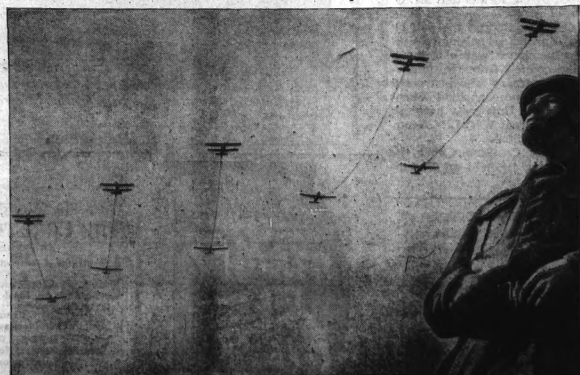
To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

CHANGED COLOR

St. Nicholas Church at Great Yarmouth, the largest parish church in England, which was bombed and gutted by fire, has turned pink, and experts declare the change in the stone was due to the intense heat of the fire.

Theatre guilds, for the purpose of protecting the rights of actors, were formed as early as the fourth century, B.C.

With The Greatest Of Ease They Glide Into Battle



Members of the army's airborne force who have volunteered for the adventurous task of piloting Britain's fast going glider fleet into battle, have all undergone vigorous army training before taking up a job which requires the skill of a pilot when in the air, and fighting physique when they have landed the gliders on enemy soil. Above appear aircraft towing gliders during training. Right, a tough looking airborne soldier stands by his glider, waiting word for the air manoeuvres to commence.

Viking Items

The councillors of Iron Creek M.D. have been notified by the department of municipal affairs to attend a meeting at Ryley on December 10, for the purpose of discussing and arranging for a new enlarged municipal district. A photostat copy of the map of the new proposed unit was also received with Ryley in the centre.

The new enlarged municipal unit is proposed to consist of Twp. 47 and 48 in ranges 13-14 and 15 in M.D. Iron Creek; Twp. 48 in ranges 16 and 17 M.D. of Parkland, Twp. 49 and 50 ranges 13, 14 and 15, M.D. Patricia; Twp. 49, 50 and 51, ranges 16, 17 and 18, M.D. of Beaver Lake; Twp. 49 and 50 in ranges 19, 20 and 21, and Twp. 51 ranges 19 and 20, M.D. of Cornhill.

The announcement came as a distinct surprise as it was believed that no further enlarged units would be established in the northern part of Alberta this year.

It looks like Viking is going to lose its second municipal office under this set-up.

St. Matthew's church, Viking, was the scene of a very lovely wedding on Friday, November 27, when Catherine Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Lawes, was united in marriage to Edward Osbourne Evans, son of Mrs. and the late J. D. Evans. The Rev. H. J. Jones officiated at the ceremony.

The church of the wedding was beautiful with ferns and potted plants and the altar had on it chrysanthemums and carnations. The guest pews were marked with white ribbon bows.

The bride, entering the church on the arm of her father, to the strains of the wedding march, looked lovely in a long white rayon chiffon dress, fashioned on Grecian lines, the bodice embroidered with diamante trimming. Her long, flowing veil was fastened to a coronet of orange blossoms and she wore a string of pearls and a gold brooch. Her beautiful bouquet was of deep red roses.

The bridesmaid, Miss Bella Anderson, looked charming in a turquoise blue crepe dress fashioned on long lines, with a bolero effectively trimmed with diamante trimming. In her hair was a spray of blue flowers, and she wore a gold locket and chain, the gift of the bride and groom.

The bride's two younger sisters were little flower girls frocked in sky blue and pink tulle dresses, respectively, fashioned on quaint long lines, beautifully embroidered with a lover's knot. They wore little dutch caps of the same material and shade and carried colonial bouquets of chrysanthemums centred with a pink rosebud.

The gold wedding ring used, belonged to the bridegroom's mother. The ushers were Mr. Johnny Wemp and Mr. Alan Lawes. While the register was being signed, the hymn "O Perfect Love," was sung. After a most impressive ceremony, a reception for the sixty guests was given at the Viking hotel.

The bride's mother, Mrs. W. Lawes, and the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Evans, along with the bridal couple, received the guests. Mrs. Lawes was sitting in light blue crepe with gold trimming. Her small hat was of the same shade and she wore a corsage of carnations. Mrs. Evans dress was a navy blue redingote model and with it she wore a corsage of carnations.

The bride's table was centred with a lovely three-tiered wedding cake, resting on a lace cloth and flanked by tall pink tapers in silver candlesticks and vases of flowers. The long guest tables were also decorated with vases of flowers.

Mr. N. Graham very capably proposed the toast to the bride to which the bridegroom responded. The Rev. H. J. Jones proposed the toast to the bridesmaid, and to this, Mr. Art Evans responded.

After a most delightful banquet the floor of the dining room was cleared, and the guests danced for a while. The music for this was furnished by Mrs. Gillespie and Mr. T. Armstrong.

The bride's going-away dress was of blue with velvet trimming. Her accessories were also of blue. A host of good wishes for their future happiness go with the young couple.

A meeting of the Viking Red Cross Society was held in the M.D. Lakeview office on Friday evening, November 27, presided over by Rev. Fr. O'Neill, chairman.

E. Frimmet, secretary-treasurer, tendered his resignation on account of a multiplicity of other work. His resignation was accepted with regret and a vote of thanks for past services was passed unanimously. Mrs. M. Hutchison having agreed to act, was appointed in

his place. The Viking News was given a vote of thanks for the generous amount of space given the Red Cross activities.

Reports revealed the fact that the society had had a most successful year. Gross amount taken in from all sources was \$2103.93. During winter of 1941-42 over \$1200.00 was spent for supplies including approximately 80 pounds of wool. The amount of \$1300.00 was sent to divisional headquarters.

Leo Keith Cotter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cotter, has enlisted in the navy as second class stoker and will report for duty in the spring.

No. 3 R.C.A.F. recruiting centre reports the enlistment of Arthur L. Jones to commence training for aircrew in March.

The R.C.A.F. recruiting depot also announces the enlistment of James G. Gray, son of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Gray, to commence training for the aircrew in March.

Klaus Rosen, private in the army, Sundayed at home.

For the past week the Viking midget hockey club has been removing snow in the rink and will start flooding in the near future. It would be appreciated very much if any of the adults could come and give the boys a hand. Norman Rashbrook was made manager of the club last week and practices will get under way next week. The management is making arrangements for three practices a week; one on Sunday morning, one Tuesday night, and one day a week after school.

The management also requests that more of the boys who want to play hockey come and help to get the rink in shape. The more there to help, the sooner skating will begin.

Miss Mae Kelly and Miss Winnie Jackson visited at Wainwright last week-end.

Miss Helen Streit visited with friends and relatives in Edmonton over the week-end.

Nineteen more shopping days to Christmas. Local merchants are receiving appropriate stocks in keeping with the times.

J. L. Muirhead, auctioneer, is crying a sale for Pete Murray, 2 1/2 miles south of Strome, on Monday, December 7th, commencing at 10 a.m. See adv. in this paper.

Mr. Wm. Comisarow and young son Melvin are visiting with relatives and friends in Edmonton this week.

Pupils and teachers of the Viking school collected the sum of \$10.60 for the Navy League last week, and during the past month sold about \$50.00 worth of war savings stamps. Nice work.

Miss Leonie Mazankowski, employed in Hilliker's department store, enjoyed a visit with friends in Edmonton the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Darrah returned from an extended visit with relatives and friends in Ontario and New Brunswick. They also attended the wedding of their daughter Maxine to Lieut. Tomkins of the Canadian Army, which took place in Toronto on October 3rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Grice and young son left last Saturday for Lysalta, Alberta, where they will make their future home. Mr. Grice has been agent for the Independent Grain Co. here for the past six years, and made many friends while here. He is going to take up farming near Lysalta.

Delegates to the C.C.F. convention held at Calgary last Friday and Saturday were Messrs. H. A. Peterson, Gilbert Sorenson, S. Lefsrud and Adolf Johnson. Elmer Roper, of Edmonton, recently elected member of the Alberta legislature, for an Edmonton seat, was elected leader of the party in Alberta, in place of Chester A. Ronning, of Camrose, who resigned when he joined the R.C.A.F. this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Rake, of Camrose district, arrive this week to become citizens of our town. Mr. Rake is the new agent for the Independent Grain Co. here, taking the place of Mr. Harold Grice.

The council of the M.D. of Minburn has decided not to publish minutes of their meetings in the local newspapers. How come?

Some enterprising artist should design a flag for the United Nations. It could be flown together with the flag of the individual country that is a component part of the United Nations. A flag of this nature could be used long after the present war is over as a gesture of freedom and good-will to all nations.

Banks and post offices are now selling war savings certificates. Every certificate you buy helps the war effort.

Kinsella M.D.

M.D. KINSELLA REGULAR MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETING

Minutes of meeting of the M.D. Kinsella, No. 424, held in the municipal office on November 10. Following members of the council were present: Bradley, Zelinski, Candy and Firkus.

The meeting was called to order by the reeve at 10:30 and the secretary read the minutes of previous meeting which were adopted as read on motion of Cr. Zelinski. Cd.

The monthly statement was presented and discussed and same was ordered filed.

Reeve Bradley moved that Mrs. Bereza be notified to call at the office and fill in the necessary papers to obtain Mother's Allowance and the council recommended that the children be granted \$8.00 per month and that Mrs. Bereza be granted \$20.00 per month.

Application from R. Fuder of Irma was received asking that his relief be increased to \$25.00 per month, and on motion of Cr. Firkus same was granted. Cd.

Moved by Cr. Zelinski that the East half of Sec. 12-46-12-4 be rented to M. Wasylciw who has agreed to take care of the family of the late Sam Bereza. Cd.

Moved by Cr. Zelinski that the grant allowed Mrs. Lee be paid. Cd.

Mr. A. Hoglund was present and interviewed the council re the payments and taxes on the NE 32-45-11-4 and the secretary was instructed to check up the monies paid by Mr. Hoglund and report at the next meeting.

Mr. C. P. McAdams made an offer of \$10.00 for Lot II in Kinsella, but on motion of reeve Bradley same was not accepted.

Mr. I. Johansen was present and asked the council if they would give the Registrar permission to transfer the title of the NW 2-46-11-4 from the Great West Life Ass. Company to him as he had paid for the land. Mr. Johansen agreed to pay all the arrears, so on motion of Cr. Candy the above was granted. Cd.

Moved by Cr. Zelinski that the secretary attend the convention of the Alberta Mun. Assn. in Calgary and that he be allowed \$35 expenses and that the association fee of \$20 be paid. Cd.

Mr. J. Petzmann of Jarow made an offer of \$10 for lot 38 in Jarow and on motion of Cr. Firkus same was accepted subject to approval of the minister of municipal affairs. Cd.

Moved by reeve Bradley that 3rd and final reading be given By-law No. 77, the purpose which was the sale of lots 23 and 24 in Jarow to G. Rawluk, the purchase price of which was \$95 cash. Cd.

On motion of Cr. Candy it was moved that \$10 be paid the Viking hospital and \$25 be paid the doctor on account of Miss Bonaa's bill.

A by-law was introduced by Cr. Zelinski, the purpose of which was the granting of authority to the reeve and sec-treas. to borrow the sum of \$2,000 for municipal purposes. First and second reading was given same, the No. of which was No. 79.

It was moved by Cr. Firkus that the date of the Tax Sale be tabled to next meeting. Cd.

Moved by Cr. Firkus that Mr. M. T. Knudson of Irma be appointed R. officer. Cd.

Moved by Cr. Candy that Mr. J. S. Shaw be appointed deputy R. O. in division 2 and that the poll be held in Mr. Shaw's house situated on the SE 20-45-11-4.

Moved by Cr. Firkus that Mr. O. Larson of Irma be appointed DRO in division-1 and that the poll be in Coal Springs school house situation. Correspondence was placed before the council from the following and secretary was instructed to reply to same: Canadian Wheat Board; C.P.R.; University Hospital; S. Lefsrud; Great West Life Assur. Co.; Canada Life.

Moved by Cr. Firkus that the next meeting be held on December 15.

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ANNUAL STATEMENT

31st October, 1942

RESOURCES

Cash in its Vaults and Money on Deposit with Bank of Canada	\$112,710,235.61
Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks	45,053,234.05
Payable in cash on presentation.	
Money on Deposit with Other Banks	38,814,805.11
Available on demand or at short notice.	
Government and Other Bonds and Debentures	685,835,390.58
Not exceeding market value. The greater portion consists of Dominion Government and high-grade Provincial and Municipal securities which mature at early dates.	
Stocks	311,309.43
Industrial and other stocks. Not exceeding market value.	
Call Loans	16,210,253.81
In Canada	\$ 1,920,538.28
Elsewhere	14,289,715.53
Payable on demand and secured by bonds, stocks and other negotiable collateral of greater value than the loans.	
TOTAL OF QUICKLY AVAILABLE RESOURCES (equal to 81.65% of all Liabilities to the Public)	\$896,935,228.59
Loans to Provincial and Municipal Governments including School Districts	23,569,694.65
Commercial and Other Loans	221,354,236.76
In Canada	\$205,232,367.17
Elsewhere	16,121,869.59
To manufacturers, farmers, merchants and others on conditions consistent with sound banking.	
Bank Premises	13,900,000.00
Two properties only are carried in the names of holding companies; the stock and bonds of these companies are entirely owned by the Bank and appear on its books at \$1.00 in each case. All other of the Bank's premises, the value of which largely exceeds \$13,900,000.00 are included under this heading.	
Real Estate, and Mortgages on Real Estate Sold by the Bank	808,330.38
Acquired in the course of the Bank's business and in process of being realized upon.	
Customers' Liability under Acceptances and Letters of Credit	16,184,995.02
Represents liabilities of customers on account of Letters of Credit issued and Drafts accepted by the Bank for their account.	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing (but including refundable portion of Dominion Government taxes)	2,566,745.60
Making Total Resources of	\$1,175,319,231.00

LIABILITIES

Due to the Public	
Deposits	\$1,064,645,439.71
In Canada	\$930,996,417.53
Elsewhere	133,649,022.18
Payable on demand or after notice.	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	15,354,907.00
Payable on demand.	
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding	16,184,995.02
Financial responsibilities undertaken on behalf of customers (see off-setting amounts in "Resources").	
Other Liabilities	2,340,875.07
Items not included under the foregoing headings.	
Total Liabilities to the Public	\$1,098,526,216.80
To meet which the Bank has resources as indicated above amounting to	\$1,175,319,231.00
Leaving an excess of Resources over Liabilities, which represents the Shareholders' interest over which Liabilities to the Public take precedence.	
Capital	\$36,000,000.00
Reserve Fund, Profit & Loss Account and Reserves for Dividends	40,793,014.20
	\$ 76,793,014.20

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1942, after making appropriations to Contingent Reserve Fund, out of which Fund full provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made, and after deducting Dominion Government Taxes amounting to \$2,339,874.12 (of which \$722,600.97 is refundable under the provisions of The Excess Profits Tax Act)	\$3,283,018.19
Dividends paid or payable to Shareholders	\$2,700,000.00
Appropriation for Bank Premises	500,000.00
	3,200,000.00
	\$ 83,018.19
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1941	\$1,153,668.75
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	\$1,236,686.94

HUNTLY R. DRUMMOND,

President

G. W. SPINNEY,

General Manager

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SAMPLE COPY ON REQUEST

Advertising Peps Up Business

A STATEMENT about BUTTER

In spite of the fact that in some Canadian cities butter supplies recently have not been sufficient to meet the greatly increased demands, the situation does not constitute an emergency; nor is it as serious as some people seem to think. There are two main causes for these temporary and local shortages:

For the past year we have been consistently using 10% to 15% more butter than in normal times—with consequent disturbance to the distribution of our butter supplies.

Many people have been buying more butter than they currently need.

The limited nature of the present shortage is shown by the fact that if every home would reduce its consumption of butter by only one ounce per person per week (for the average home this means a quarter of a pound a week)—or if we reduced our national consumption to the peacetime rate—the shortage would soon disappear.

There is no Reason for Panic Buying

It is unpatriotic and unnecessary for housewives to rush out to beat their neighbors to the nearest grocery store. Butter will not be rationed to meet the present situation. Butter production is actually above normal for this time of year. The Board itself is taking special action which it is believed will speedily restore normal supplies in retail stores.

HOW TO SAVE BUTTER

AT MEAL-TIME

1. Use butter only for spreading on bread.
2. Never use butter just out of the refrigerator. Wait until it is soft enough to spread easily.
3. Add a small amount of milk when creaming butter for sandwiches.

IN COOKING

1. Do not use butter in baking and cooking when lard, shortening or meat dripping can be used.
2. Use level measurements of butter. . . . Guesswork means waste!
3. When adding cheese to a cream or white sauce, use only half amount of butter stated in recipe.
4. Use paper wrappings from butter to grease baking dishes.
5. Do not use butter for re-heating vegetables.
6. Serve meat gravy to avoid the use of extra butter on potatoes.
7. When adding butter to vegetable dishes, add it sparingly. Do not melt it and then pour on.

These supplies will however be adequate for normal consumption, if housewives in all parts of Canada co-operate.

You can help in these ways:

Scrupulously avoid waste and extravagance. Waste is wrong at all times. In time of war it is sabotage.

Reduce present consumption of butter by at least one ounce per person per week—(for the average home this means a quarter of a pound a week.)

Do not buy more than is needed for immediate use.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

The Bomber Press Visits England

By C. V. Charters

Midst a setting of rare photographic value, but under a sullen overcast sky with a gale blowing, your correspondent, under a veritable hail of fire, bullets, shells, mortar bombs, and smoke, witnessed a great demonstration of a Canadian infantry brigade, with supporting arms, going into the attack to clear a passage for the remainder of the division to go through.

The infantry regiments of this brigade are three well known to residents of Ontario. This was the brigade that in June, 1940, went to France, but due to conditions that prevailed there at that time, were ordered to withdraw without taking part in any engagements with the enemy. These were your boys or your neighbors. They came from London, Stratford, Orangeville, Brampton, Oakville, Belle-Toronto, Weston and various other Toronto towns so familiar to us all. For the past three years, these lads have been training and training hard for what lays before them. And despite the boredom of waiting, waiting, waiting, and the natural longing to be with their loved ones once again, these men have steeled themselves for what is to come and are prepared to meet the enemy on any ground.

The infantry were supported in their task by the entire divisional artillery, a tank battalion, a section of engineers, two companies of machine gunners, an anti-tank regiment, and in theory, a squadron of the R.C.A.F.

Three strongly held positions of great tactical value gave the enemy the advantage in this magnificent show of endurance and skill by the Canadian troops. Despite very heavy going due to the recent rains and the condition of the ground, and the fact that several large hills had to be surmounted, the infantry (the P.B.L. as they were called in the last war) successfully gained their objectives and moved forward at the appointed times. One has to take a small part (even as a spectator moving over the ground) in these manoeuvres, to appreciate just what amount of stamina and spirit is re-

quired to overcome natural and man-made hazards.

The efficiency and co-ordination of all arms was remarkably good. Inter-communication with the various units was of a high calibre. Companies of the infantry being in constant communication with their battalion headquarters and the battalion headquarters in turn being in communication with the brigade headquarters who controlled the whole effort. From brigade headquarters via various means, the supporting arms were directed by the Brigadier.

Directly on the stroke of the zero hour, the Artillery opened up a terrific barrage on the initial objective, to allow a troop of tanks to shepherd the mine clearance party of engineers, in two sections of carriers to carry out their task of clearing the mine field for the follow-up of tanks and infantry.

Churchills in Action
It was a grand sight to witness from our vantage point. The huge rumbling Churchills sprayed everything in front of them to give cover to the engineer party. The job completed, the engineers placed tapes to make a safety lane for the following tanks and infantry. Then they returned to a rear position under the protective care of the tanks. By now the next wave of tanks (which in the distance looked like ants crawling about) were proceeding at tank speed on to their objectives, to clear out machine gun nests and any infantry obstacle that might be in the way. They manoeuvred about, racing thither and yon, until they reached the crest of the first objective. Right on their heels were the first wave of infantry, with bayonets fixed, running towards the enemy and taking cover as the necessity arose, then rising and advancing several hundred more yards.

Infantry Plays Its Part

During the advance of the infantry, the mortars came into play, setting down the smoke screen to give the infantry and tanks protective cover from the left flank and to the front, while the R.C.A.F. were doing likewise on the

right flank. While the forward battalion of infantry were consolidating their first objective, the two battalions following through pivoted right and left to reach their respective objectives and so widened the gap created by the forward unit. During this time, the various arms of the infantry were brought into use, Bren carriers and mortar platoons doing a very effective job with the odd pill-box or machine gun nest that had been overlooked by the tanks, the mortars effectively using H.E. and smoke and the carriers doing a nice job of work with their Bren guns.

The entire co-ordination was particularly good, but the enthusiasm and knowledge of their task, shown by the infantry was a revelation to this writer, and to all those privileged to witness this attack of Canada's senior infantry brigade.

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As a Royal Canadian Navy ship-of-war pulls away from the dock, officers of the Army and Navy stand at the rail. Here is symbolized the co-operation between two services which enables swift movement of military forces on Canada's coastlines to shore positions, inaccessible by other means of transportation. Between all three of the armed services there is a high degree of co-ordination in defence, combining in a never-faltering vigil prepared to meet the enemy from any angle of approach to Canada.

R.C.N. Photo

THE IRMA TIMES Needs YOUR Support To Carry On

Everyone subscribing now will receive
the paper to November, 1943, for

\$1.00

See E. W. Carter, Foxwell's
or McFarland's

TODAY

HAS BEEN TO RUSSIA

Seventy-Five-Year-Old Engineer Sails With War Effort

One dark night in January of this year, the Scottish chief engineer of an American freighter stepped off his ship at Murmansk, proceeded up the main street to the opera house to witness a performance of Boris Godunoff. It was new to him but he enjoyed the warmth, the lights, the music and the crowds. He had not seen the sun in two months. This might not be anything out of the way save that this engineer had just passed his 75th birthday, that the Canadian Navy and the Canadian Merchant Service had turned him down as being "much too old," and that he had spent the previous six months on a passage from New York to Murmansk which is a long voyage in winter.

Not long ago that same engineer, George Smith, born in the old Ayrshire town of Saltcoats, stepped off the train in London and shook hands with his son, George Blair Smith, of 149 Sherwood avenue, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in London.

He admires the Russians on the ground that every Scot loves a bonny fighter, and he has a vast respect for these valorous men of the north who find time to sing in between dogfights over the icy seas of the Arctic Ocean.

George Smith, Sr., has been almost half a century "following the sea." At 17 he went down the Firth of Clyde on his first run—to Rio de Janeiro. In the intervening years he saw almost every port where the ships sailing under the "Red Duster" go, except Australia which somehow he missed. About 12 years ago he decided to retire. But in 1936 when war came the call of the sea came also. He applied for a berth in the Canadian Navy. Both navy and merchant service turned him down. His birth certificate was against him. Not to be balked he applied to Washington, to the American Marine Commission. They sent a special officer to Montreal to talk with this doctored man of the sea. They hired him. That was two years ago and he has been at sea again ever since.

Under The New Order

People In Occupied Countries Know What It Means

Here is an authentic account from Dutch Government sources, of what happened to Hollanders who were caught in the act of phoning an anti-Nazi publication in The Netherlands. One victim was forced to place his feet in a tub of water, which was brought slowly to the boiling point. Another patriot, who had been arrested in mid-winter, was compelled to undress and was placed upon a chair in the open courtyard of the prison, surrounded by warmly-dressed Gestapo men, who questioned him as long as he could stand it.

Whenever he faintly tried to pour down his throat and rubbed his numb body until the interrogation could be continued.

Still another Hollandier had his fingernails torn out, and a very common method of torturing the use of dazzling light directed upon the eyes of the suspect.

When the Nazis first took over they gave orders to their troops to deal gently with local populations. But with continued local resistance, the gloves are off. Men and women all over Europe are learning the true meaning of the "new order" now promised by Germany—Washington Merry-Ground.

Doing A Good Job

Young English Boy Crippled By Bomb Helping War Effort

Ever since the night of the "blitz," when "Johnny," aged 13, lost his right arm, he has been striving to hit back at the "fun" not in a physical way, but by doing what so many youngsters are doing—holding "jumble sales" and such like events in their mothers' backyards, reports the Birmingham Mail. The fee for admission is a piece of cast-off clothing, which has to be paid in advance. The result of the sale goes to some all over Europe are learning the true meaning of the "new order" now promised by Germany—Washington Merry-Ground.

Second Front League

Children In Holland Helping To Sabotage Hitler's New Order

The children of Holland—in their own small way—are making things not for the Nazi conquerors.

The story of Holland's young "second front league" is told by a Dutch refugee army officer—23-year-old Villem Berghuis.

Berghuis says that school children of all ages—some only 10 years old—cut wires, drain gasoline tanks, defate tires, and steal ammunition and supplies from the Nazis.

The patriotic youngsters have no definite plan of attack. They just seize whatever opportunity turns up and go to work doing their bit to sabotage Hitler's new order.

Berghuis says the children know the penalty if they are caught. But that doesn't stop them for an instant. The refugee officer declares the youngsters watch and wait their chance to harm the Nazis.

They are good listeners—they have big ears—and they're chain lightning in action.

The young second front league started in Dutch classrooms where loyal Hollanders made the lives of Dutch Nazi children miserable.

The kids try everything—no matter how small to annoy the invaders.

Berghuis says the Dutch children are fond of the American game of football. And they put it to a very good use against the Germans.

When the youngsters see a lone Nazi they promptly band together and throw him for his loss.

When the Axis trooper gets to his feet again—he very often finds his uniform—and sometimes his gun—missing.

Would Be No Hardship

Kitchen Not Bad Place In Which To Eat Meals

This article is from the Daily Times of Watertown, N.Y.

Not so long ago the cry was "Come out of the kitchen," but now in England it is "Go back to the kitchen." Save fuel and eat there, says one British functionary and if nothing worse comes during the war than having to take dinner in the kitchen how fortunate that family!

The contention of our overseas cousins is that eating in the kitchen need not be a degrading matter. One's manners need not sink to—well, to sink level. The table may still be neatly spread, wear a centrepiece, the good silver, attractive dishes. Yet by eating in the kitchen another room is spared heating, and the labor in carrying dishes back and forth may be saved.

Many an American hearing the decree of Commander King-Hall about kitchen eating will feel this no hardship. Our New England and New York state forebears knew what it was to take meals in the kitchen. Here was one of the largest, sunniest rooms in the ample house. There were pots of geraniums on the sills, near the window there was a high-backed rocker with a gingham cushion much favored by Grandma, and when Grandma did not claim the chair the house cat did. The sunlight fell upon the pumpkin-painted floor.

There were good odors in the air from baking bread, coffee or aromatic pickling or preserving. From the stove emanated a pleasant warmth, and the burning wood could lend a delicate taste to the morning toast not otherwise to be achieved. On the kitchen mantelpiece ticked the old clock; on a peg at one side hung the yellowed Old Farmer's Almanac; while the turkey duster hung at the other. If the kitchen were very old-style it treasured a capacious fire-place once hung with cranes from which were suspended blackened iron kettles.

Scottish Pipes Wail Above Thunder Of Battle



The pipers of a Highland division in action on the western desert have distinguished themselves in leading attacks against the Afrika Korps of German Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel. Although the men of this division may not have the native "haggis" to eat in the forward fighting areas, they still have the accompanying pipe music with their meals as shown here. Note the Scots have doffed their kilts for the knee-length pants.

Before War Touched It

Guadalcanal Was Romantic Island Which Attracted The Globe Trotter

The New York Times says: Not many months ago some of them were walking the New York streets, going to shows and movies, visiting the service clubs, just as soldiers, sailors and marines are doing today. There was no outward sign to distinguish them from the others, or that would distinguish them if they were here today. There was no inward difference. Nothing about them; nothing whispering in their minds, prodding where they would be today, and tomorrow. If they had looked at a war map of the South Seas no one place name would have held their eyes. They would have read them and passed on: Lae, Salamaua, Rabaul, Savo, Tulagi, Guadalcanal.

Guadalcanal. An island with sandy beaches, where boats can run in from the anchored ships. An island with tall mountains, jungle-grown. A primitive island. A romantic island. Here, in former years, the globe-trotter might go ashore, linger, and drink mosquito, malaria and a kind of peace. He might let the ships go by and the old world, of cities, industries, wars and hard times, rot.

Guadalcanal. An island where there is death on the beaches, in the jungle, on the mountain-tops, in the air. An island where destiny is committed into the hands of young men from Texas, New York and other States, young men who were, in the beginning, quite ordinary.

Some of them paid with their lives to take it. Others now paying with their lives to keep it.

Grateful To Airmen

B.C. Fishermen Praise R.C.A.F. Personnel For Helping With Catch

British Columbia fishermen, fearful their heavy catch of salmon would never reach the mainland canneries owing to scarcity of help are loud in their praise of the R.C.A.F. personnel at a west coast post who sacrificed short leave or time out for relaxation to bring in the record haul. Told of the plight of the fishermen, the airmen called a pay-off after their regular day's chores were done and agreed to offer their services. On a staggered shift the men took turns unloading boats, transporting fish to the canneries, and assisting at various other tasks.

Astrology is in no way connected with the science of astronomy.

Buy War Savings Certificates

The Jute Suit



A Melbourne, Australia, tailor models his own "austerity suit" which he designed when material shortage caused by the war limited clothing manufacture. He used undyed sugar sacks and the stencilled markings leave no doubt as to their origin. While the material used in making the original sacks was not noted in the caption this could be perhaps a "jute suit."

Long Life

Says Man Can Live To Be 100 Years Old And Remain Fit

Man can live to be 100 years old and still remain fit, according to Dr. Frederic P. Woolner, professor of education at the University of California.

"If a man dies before he is 60, something kills him and the killer isn't old age," he stated. "Often it is merely the fear of death."

Regarding the longevity of the fair sex, Dr. Woolner believes that vanity is woman's worst enemy.

"The woman who spends too much time before the mirror is sure to discover the signs she most fears and old age follows quickly."

Sea water contains four grains of gold per kilogram on the average, according to the analysis of a noted professor.

Discovered Gremlins

Former Crew Leader Of Halifax Bomber Believes In Jinxes

Pilot Officer Cyril Spencer of Peterboro, crew leader of a Halifax bomber, who is now a prisoner of war in Germany, was revealed as the discoverer of the "gremlins." These are small, gnome-like jinxes which are said to fly along with all R.A.F. crews.

Spencer's bomber originally was known as "G for George." Spencer disliked the name and changed it to "G for Gremlin." He drew a funny, mischievous looking gnome on the cockpit to represent the "gremlin." Before taking off for a raid on Germany many each member of the Halifax crew solemnly saluted the "gremlin" mascot, asking it for "safe passage."

Often when diving through the anti-aircraft barrage over German cities Spencer was heard shouting through the bomber's intercommunication phone: "Come on you little gremlins, smash up this flak."

All the members of the Halifax crews swear the "gremlin" saved their lives in many tight places. Before the Halifax made its last flight four of the six crew members gave the gremlin the usual salute. They were saved and taken prisoner when the bomber crashed. "The other two, who failed to give the salute, were killed—or so the legend goes."

Are Gallant Seamen

Men From Sunken Merchant Ship Praised By Destroyer's Officers

The officers of a British destroyer which has returned to home waters after taking part in the recent big Malta convoy paid high tribute to merchant seamen whose ship was sunk by aircraft.

As the warship approached, the commanding officer explained through a megaphone that he must first pick up the men who were in more immediate danger.

Back came the answer: "That's all right, sir. Go and get the others." The destroyer twice had to pass a seaman who was clinging to a spar some distance from the others. Each time he waved an arm to the commanding officer on the bridge and shouted, "Don't forget the diver, sir."

Meanwhile the German aircraft continued to drop bombs in the sea all round the destroyer, but she went on with the rescue, firing as she went, and saved 45 seamen.

The rescued sailors cheered themselves hoarse as the destroyer steamed full speed to rejoin the convoy.—London Daily Sketch.

COLORFUL ANYWAY

Sailors In Royal Canadian Navy Have Their Own Language

Noah Webster would find his famous dictionary of little help in understanding the lingo sailors use in the Royal Canadian Navy. It's a strange world, the watery one those boys with the bell-bottomed trousers live in, and they have evolved a brand new language to fit. And a lot of it sounds like so much Greek to the landlubber.

Take, for instance, the words tiddy, pussar, dobeying and flake out. They mean, in that order, fancy, strict, laundering and to have a rest. In the same mysterious manner bubbly has come to be the word for rum, a winger is a girl friend and plue is tea.

Various ways of getting in trouble have been equally well disguised, to the landman's ears, with the expressions put in rattle, weighed off, get a bottle, get a blast, get jankers, adrift and doff. So if your pal or boy friend writes and says he was adrift, don't go visioning him in a tossing lifeboat. He overstayed his leave, for which he will first be put in the rattle, that is, will be due for punishment.

When finally punished or weighed off, he will either get a blast, a personal bawling out, or get jankers, which is work that the guilty party must do when he normally would be resting. Similarly, getting a bottle doesn't signify the sailor is straying from the paths of temperance, it merely signifies that he has done something to bring discredit on the entire ship. Such a thing might happen if he doffed, or deserted.

Their terms for the various ranks and trades in the navy are equally confusing but colorful. Naturally a pea roller is a victualler's assistant, a bunting tosser a signaller and a sparker a wireless operator. But who would guess the term Jimmie was used when mentioning the dignified first lieutenant, or that a jaunty was the barrel chested master at arms, and a Jack Dusty a supply assistant.

To complete the list, a tanky is a butcher, a diffy a sick bay attendant, a buffer the chief bosun's mate and a springer a physical instructor.

Miscellaneous definition include the expressions Harry Tait for something free and easy, Heath Robinson means complicated, juicers are English sailors.

Air Photographs

Proving Of Great Value In Administration Of Natural Resources

Air photographs taken by the Royal Canadian Air Force in peacetime are proving valuable to administration of Canada's natural resources, the department of mines and resources has reported.

Distribution of forest types and estimates of existing timber quantities of certain lands of Cape Breton was determined by a map prepared from R.C.A.F. photographs of 1939. It would have meant indefinite postponement of wartime use to wait for completion of a forest survey on the ground.

The department said that with air photographs the forester now has at his fingertips a small-scale likeness of the distant forest lands. The hills and valleys are visible under the stereoscopic and recently developed technique and equipment make it possible to interpret the detail presented by the photographs.

By means of air photographs special forest surveys have been made in many parts of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific and northward to the Yellowknife region and Great Slave lake.

When supplementary ground work is necessary the air photograph enables it at a minimum of time and effort.

It Is The Navy

Sea Power The Basis Of The Survival Of Freedom

When all the claims of all the arms are tested it will, we are convinced, be found that as in all our past history, sea power has been the basis of our survival and the foundation of all the rest.

Again, as in all our history, we began this war with a Navy which we had allowed to fall into neglect. We had committed every conceivable folly. We had sacrificed in vain the one thing that mattered most, preponderance at sea. We had increased our own peril by leaving to the Navy its own air service.

But the high efficiency and skill and courage of our seamen, whether they served in the Royal Navy or the Fishing Fleets, have pulled us through.—The Navy (London)

Beeswax is used in the manufacture of at least 400 articles. 2490

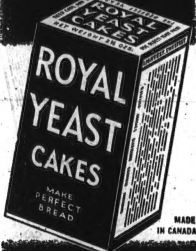
Ten Britains Out Of Eleven Busy At War-Time Job



Ernest Bevin, minister of labor, has announced that 10 Britons out of 11 are at work on some wartime job. Even British M.P.s and parliamentary officials are making munitions in their spare time. Volunteers are being called to work shifts during evenings and weekends. On the left above, are young Britons learning the complex craft of modern soldering.

Devon army cadets, they are, firing 25-pounder guns. Centre is pictured Mrs. Howard, wife of the sergeant-at-arms, British House of Commons, learning how to run a lathe. Right, G. A. C. Duckworth, Conservative member for Shrewsbury, looking very business-like in his dark-blue zippered overalls, as he works at his machine, turning out vital war materials.

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5 LOAVES
OF BREAD
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FOR ONLY
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**FULL STRENGTH
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IN THE AIRTIGHT
WRAPPER**

**HALFWAY
HOUSE**

— BY —
MICHAEL TRENT

CHAPTER VII

Anne worriedly wondered if the dark-haired Rhea Marshall had witnessed more than the transfer of money from her handbag to Jud's greedy hand. It didn't seem possible that the girl could have heard the conversation; 40 feet of space separated the spot where Jud and Anne stood from the verandah where Rhea Marshall was, and they had kept their voices low—like the conspirators they were.

The Harmons came from Halfway House for the trip into town. Anne said to Jud, "Go around to the back if you want something to eat. Tell the cook I sent you."

Jud muttered, "Yes'm," and roused himself from leaning against the station wagon's fender. He said, "Come along, Wolf." And the yellow dog followed him.

Anne said the Harmons into the car, then got in behind the wheel. Driving along the lonely road to Sand Flat she replied to the Harmons' conversation in monosyllables. Her mind grappled with the problem that was Erich. She was wondering if Jud would keep silent. She wished she knew how much Rhea Marshall had overheard from the verandah.

Rhea Marshall had heard enough to make her curious. She had wandered out onto the verandah to smoke a cigarette and to indulge her private thoughts and to formulate some plans that were meant to change the whole course of her life. She had heard the shabby-looking fellow—she took him for a tramp—ask for a loan which seemed like blackmail. She had heard him mention that one of the guests at Halfway House had hidden himself in the Lowry girls' car, the guest dressed in prisoner's clothing, but she had not heard him mention which guest.

The tramp had gone around to the rear of the lodge, and she walked in the same direction. She found the shabby man at the rear door talking to a stout man in chef's hat and apron. Light from the doorway gave her a clear picture of the tramp's face. It was as unattractive a face as Rhea Marshall had ever seen.

The cook grunted, "All right, I'll give you something—if Miss Lowry said so. Wait here, and I'll hand it out to you. And he disappeared without a word. The tramp's ugly dog was first aware of Rhea; the creature came to her whimpering. She said, "Nice dog," and forced herself to pat its head. She was judicious enough of men to guess that one way into the tramp's confidence was through a show of friendliness to his dog. She was right. The man chuckled.

"Wolf always likes pretty women," he said. "But there ain't many pretty women that like him. I reckon you're different from Miss Lowry, ma'am. She can't stand Wolf near her."

"But he's such a nice dog," said Rhea Marshall.

"He's the best friend I got," came the reply. "I mean say, the only friend. Yep, Wolf is sure a good dog."

The cook returned and handed out a plate of food, looking surprised at seeing a guest there, but after an uncertain moment he returned to his work.

Along with the tramp and his dog, Rhea said, "Do you live here in the mountains, or are you just passing through?"

"I live over near Sand Flats, ma'am. I saw her in Sand Flats a couple of times."

"I guess you know most everyone here in this part of the country, then?"

"Everybody who belongs here?"

"Nope. She just came here a couple of weeks ago to open Halfway House. I saw her in Sand Flats a couple of times."

Rhea lowered her voice, moved a step closer to where the man sat on the doorway steps. "Did you actually see her when the man in prisoner's clothes hid himself in her car?" she asked.

The man shot her a look. He deliberately selected a morsel from the plate and tossed it to the dog. He chewed on his own mouthful, swallowed violently. Even the darkness didn't hide the look of cunning creeping into his shifty eyes.

He said, "What man? Miss Lowry told me. He's a guest here. She paused a moment, watching him intently, then said, "I'm as anxious as she is not to have anyone know he's here. You're sure you won't tell anyone?"

"Miss Lowry paid me to keep mum."

"Yes, but did she pay you enough?"

There was a moment's silence during which Jud's mind seemed to laboriously consider. Then he put the plate down for Wolf to finish; he rose and faced the girl. He rubbed the back of his hand across his mouth, and when it came away he was crookedly grinning.

"You making me an offer, ma'am?" Rhea Marshall shrugged. She had merely meant to satisfy her foolish curiosity, but she didn't know whether she wanted to pay for that satisfaction.

The man saw her waning interest. He said shrewdly, "I guess that ranger-fellow would get a chuckle out of that prisoner being here, him going about with Miss Lowry at the same time."

The girl gave a start, though not because of the thrice his words carried. She said, her voice suddenly ragged, "What ranger-fellow?"

"Why, Steve Hayes. The forest ranger from over at Squaw Creek."

"He and Miss Lowry see one another?"

"Sure. Didn't you know?" Rhea Marshall didn't answer. She was silent a long time, and a sudden look was in her dark eyes. Then she said, "How would you like to make \$50?"

Jud rubbed his hands together, slyly grinning.

She said, "I'll get the money. Meet me around by the verandah steps. I'll be there in five minutes."

She turned away, and there was a tightness about her normally full and smiling lips. Her dark eyes were bright with a cold glitter.

CHEST COLD MISERY

FIRST—rub throat, chest, and back with Vicks VapoRub at bedtime.

THEN—spread a thick layer of VapoRub on the chest and cover with a warm cloth.

RIGHT AWAY, VapoRub goes to work—loosens phlegm—eases muscular soreness or tightness—helps clear trachea—relieves coughing. Brings wonderful comfort and invites refreshing restful sleep.

Steve Hayes came from the administration building when the station wagon drove into the Squaw Creek Ranger Station. Anne was later than he had expected, but during the hour or so of waiting for her he hadn't for one moment doubted but that she would come. He opened the door as the car stopped, leaned in and kissed her without warning.

He was aware that her response was half-hearted, and a moment later when she got out he noticed a look of worry in her eyes.

"Something wrong, honey?" he asked.

"Oh, no—nothing," Anne replied. She managed a smile. "Maybe I'm a little tired. We're rushed at Halfway House, and I'm working like a slave. I can only stay a little while."

"Just as you've come," he said. "We're having a party for you over at Clint Bates' place. Come along or they'll think you're standing them up."

He took her arm, linked it with his, and led her across the meadow to Clint Bates' house, which was one of three frame and gray-painted little houses. Steve felt immeasurably content, inordinately proud that he was about to show off the girl he loved to the people who meant most to him. He knew he was grinning foolishly, entering the house and introducing Anne to his fellow rangers.

And to the two women who were rangers' wives. Clara Bates, the dispatcher, smiled her approval of the old Ranger Marden's wife Louise.

Bill McEneaney, who always had an eye for a pretty girl, came over and judged Steve, saying in a low voice, "A fifty, Steve baby. I couldn't have done better myself."

I know how to pick 'em."

Bill gave him a wink, said, "You always did, pal," and moved away to intercept Clara Bates coming in with a tray of cocktails. By chance, unluckily chance, Anne overheard his sly crack. She came and said, "Just when did you always know how to pick 'em, pal?"

She was laughing, the greeting his friends had given her had rubbed that worried or tired look from her eyes. Steve tried to grin back.

"Bill McEneaney's a lot and never says anything," he told her. Bill had taken the tray from their hands. He came up with it now, offering a cocktail to Anne. "What is Steve trying to tell you about me? I'll make him smile when he says it."

"He says that isn't true, about his always knowing how to pick nifty girls."

"Remember, Anne," Bill said, "I've got no necessity to lie to you. 'If I tell you Steve has been a gay dog in his time, you can depend on it.'"

He shoved off then, the damage done, and Anne looked Steve's way with a faintly amused smile. He felt suddenly calm and embarrassed. Somebody had put a record on the radio-phonograph. Steve said, to cover up, "Shall we dance, honey?"

"Stop looking so guilty, darling," Anne said. "You'll really make me think you were the Bluebeard Bill McEneaney."

He forced a grin. "Someday there'll be a skeleton in my Bluebeard's closet," he told her. "And it will be Bill McEneaney's."

It was almost midnight when Jim Hanlon, the junior forester on duty that night, came over from the administration building. His arrival had an immediate dampening effect on the party, all except Anne knowing he wouldn't have come unless something had happened.

Hanlon said, "Take Dave's edging in. He's lighted a light over the administration building. There's a lot of lightning shooting about, so he thinks there must have been a strike but he didn't see it from his lookout tower. I thought you'd better know, Steve."

Steve nodded. "Okay, Jim—get back to the radio. Keep Purdy tuned in." He looked around, and his gaze was gone. His eyes were bright and hard, like the eyes of a man with a job to do. "All right boys," he said. "Let's pile out. The Indian Lake watershed is dry as tinder."

The rangers went out at once, and the party was over. Steve turned to Anne. "Sorry, darling, but this is the way it works."

"There's danger?" she asked.

Intercept Clara Bates coming in with a tray of cocktails. By chance, unluckily chance, Anne overheard his sly crack. She came and said, "Just when did you always know how to pick 'em, pal?"

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HORIZONTAL

1 King who was given the golden touch
6 Leg apparel
11 To spring back
13 Powerful
14 Some
15 City in Georgia
17 Period of time
18 Pronoun
19 Dedicates
21 Symbol for
23 Ventured
24 Concerning
25 Medieval weapon
27 Slang: to see
28 Conjunction
29 Left
30 Drowsy
32 To support
34 Spanish, for "yes"
35 To coagulate
37 Clamp
38 Mixed type
39 Eagle's nest

VERTICAL

1 Pertaining to the mind
2 Cold
3 To act
4 Directed
5 European drink plenty of water
6 Struck
7 To long
8 Symbol for silver
9 Article
10 To harass
11 Sudden attack
13 Drink at college
14 Dislike
15 Reduced to a lower class
16 Obtains at another's expense
17 Destructors
18 To bury
19 Preposition
20 Earth
21 Soudness
23 Pronoun
24 Chinese measure
25 Mold on clothing
26 Measures of capacity
27 Futility
28 Liquid measures
29 One of a tribe which migrated to Europe from Asia
30 To merit
31 Remainder
32 Girl's name
33 To be obliged to
34 Holland
35 Hebrew name, for
36 European fish

CANADA'S HOUSEHOLDERS



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MILK—Adults—1½ pint. Children—more than 1 pint. And some CHEESE, as available.

FRUITS—One serving of tomatoes daily, or of a citrus fruit, or of tomato or citrus fruit juices, and one serving of other fruits, fresh, canned or dried.

VEGETABLES (In addition to potatoes of which you need one serving daily)—Two servings daily of vegetables, preferably leafy green, or yellow, and frequently raw.

CEREALS AND BREAD—One serving of a whole-grain cereal and 4 to 6 slices of Canada Approved Bread, brown or white.

MEAT, FISH, etc.—One serving a day of meat, fish, or meat substitutes. Liver, heart or kidney once a week.

EGGS—At least 3 or 4 eggs weekly.

Eat these foods first, then add to these any other foods you wish. Some source of Vitamin D such as fish liver oil, is essential for children, and may be advisable for adults.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Buy Christmas seals and prevent tuberculosis. 2491

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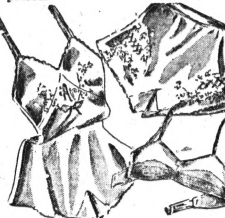
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Lovely warm vests in large outside. Made from fine botany wool yarn reinforced with combed cotton and a rayon stripe. Elbow sleeves. At **1.00**

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Misses' winter panties of new interlock fabric. Close knit and warm. Not bulky, but like Thamolette in texture. Elastic waist, cuff bottoms. Pure white. Sizes 20 to 32. Priced at **50c**

A nice new lot of Christmas lingerie by Stanfields and Van Rosite. Slips, gowns, pyjamas, sets, panties, vests, etc. Good merchandise stylishly set up and popular priced.



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A new lot of vests and bloomers that the women who needs generous sizes will appreciate.

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Med. and large vests strap top. At **59c**
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HABACURE. Smoke salt for home curing
5 lbs..... **95c** 10 lbs. **1.75**
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Approximately 2 pounds, each **59c**
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Advertising Stimulates Trade

TRAVEL BY BUS

Here's how you can help with our Nation's Transportation problem:

1. Travel Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, instead of on crowded week-ends.
2. Avoid travelling on holidays during the rush season.
3. If you are sometimes inconvenienced, while it off as a contribution to winning the war.
4. Consult your Agent or Driver for travel information.

Sunburst Motor Coaches Ltd.

World of Wheat

by H. G. L. Strange
Director of the Searle Grain Co.

Prairie Wheat Improves

The Crop Testing Plan work for this last year has now been analyzed. The prairie wheat crop continues to show an improvement in trueness-to-variety. No less than 42 per cent. of the 12,000 samples analyzed—each sample representing a farmer's field of wheat—graded "A" which is equal to the standard for Certified seed. This compares well with only 23 per cent. of "A" in 1936, and with only 21 per cent. of "A" in 1931. All this means that thousands of farmers who are now growing "A" wheats are avoiding those losses in yield and grade which they suffered when their crops graded "C" and "Mixtures." It also means that in every district there are stocks of good high quality seed of different varieties that farmers can purchase at reasonable prices from their neighbors who have "A" stocks in their bins.

An interesting feature of this year's work is that not one single field of an unsuitable or of an old-fashioned variety was found. Undesirable mixtures discovered were those present as admixtures in what farmers thought were fields of good varieties. Even in 1931 and in 1936 large fields were found of such undesirable low quality varieties as Huron, Preston, Stanley, White Russian, Ladoga and others.

LOCALS

The annual meeting of the W.A. of St. Mary's church will be held at the home of Mrs. Pryce Jones on Dec. 11. It is hoped that we will have a good attendance.

Miss Isobel Craig, who has been taking a course at Alberta college, has accepted a position in the Holden school division office and entered on her new duties on Tuesday of this week.

Mrs. I. S. Reeds has been confined to her home during the past week through illness.

The pupils of the Irma public school contributed the sum of \$8.53 to the Navy League of Canada during the drive for funds last week. The pupils did well to raise this amount which will go towards providing many necessary articles of clothing and other items for the men on duty in our navy.

A meeting of the Irma Loyal Social Credit group will be held on Tuesday evening, December 8, at the home of Mr. Harry Halvorson.

The annual meeting of the W.A. of St. Mary's church will be held at the home of Mrs. Pryce Jones on December 11. It is hoped that there will be a good attendance.

The annual meeting of the Irma Ladies Aid will be held at the home of Mrs. Pierce on Thursday, December 10th. Mr. Longene will have charge of the Christmas message. Those to assist the hostess are Mrs. Tripp and Mrs. Hutchinson. A hearty invitation is extended to all the members and friends of the church to be present.

The next L.O.B.A. whist drive will be held in the Lodge hall on Thursday, December 10th at the usual hour.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Cooper and family moved to Edmonton this week where they will make their home.

The Irma W.I. held a very successful bazaar last Saturday, November 28.

A.F.U. Notes

(From the Viking News)
Working Democracy

The basis of the democratic system is rule by the will of the majority and therefore it is not reasonable to expect a government to listen to individuals or to a group which only officially represent a small body of its organized citizens. In order to be representative, we must be a majority of our kind in occupational group. That is why it is useless for unorganized farmers to say "I'll join when the union does so and so." Those same individuals would be the first to kick if the union did have power to do "so and so" before its membership was a majority of the farmers. They would cry we are getting minority dictatorship. "Why doesn't the government do something about it?" So you see, fellow farmers, there is a way out and the course is clear. What are you going to do about it? You have labored hard and faithfully. The country could not carry on without your efforts and yet many of you personally are in a slough of despond. Your union is ready, and anxious to take steps to remedy those conditions which press so heavily upon you.

But in order to be looked upon as your union by the government it must be representative of a majority of farmers. This can only be done by having at least 51 per cent membership, and when we have that, two courses will be open to us. We can either proceed to use the weight of our 51 per cent membership or we can request the government to make membership in our union compulsory now that we have a majority of the farmers as members.

At this time last year our membership was about 5 per cent of the farmers. Today it is 17 per cent. A similar growth this winter will put it about our objective. If the membership of the U.F.A. is about the same as ours then 30 per cent of the farmers in Alberta are already organized and if their membership votes in favor of amalgamation at the plebiscite in December then the farmers of Alberta should be in a position to lay their case before the government with the requirement that if it is "fair and reasonable" it be implemented immediately.

The above objective coupled with the very optimistic speech of the Hon Winston Churchill should encourage us to work harder than ever for the objective and "Food for Victory."

A. G. Bird, Sec'y.

Always keep flour in a warm, dry place. Damp flour never will make light cakes and pies.



SEEDTIME and HARVEST

By Dr. K. W. Neashy
Director, Agricultural Department
North-West Lins Elevators Association

Putting First Things First

When this Department was organized, nearly three years ago, we decided that besides providing farmers with various information and specific services, we would put all our weight behind what we considered the two most pressing agricultural problems. These were: (1) weeds and (2) soil erosion.

Only the other day, a new book entitled "Weed Control" reached our office. This book quotes a report, prepared in 1930 by the Agricultural Service Department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in which estimates of losses to farmers due to various causes are given. Of 30 items of waste, soil erosion was given first place and weeds second. The following figures on losses in the United States are interesting:

1. Diseases of livestock (not including deaths from eating poisonous plants) \$ 250,000,000
2. Plant diseases (10 leading crops plus forest trees) \$1,100,000,000
3. Insect pests of plants and animals \$1,125,000,000
4. Weeds \$2,000,000,000

Of course, erosion losses are far greater and, worse still, permanently injure or ruin the land.

One of these days—we hope soon—we shall learn what sort of acreage policy or guidance the government will undertake. Farmers, elevator companies, butchers, bakers and candle-stick makers all depend on the land. It is high time all realized that the land is being damaged. Summer-fallowing aggravates erosion unless very carefully done, and coarse grains do no good unless fed on the farm and the manure returned to the soil.

This is not white-collar theory, but hard reality. What shall we do about it? In the next issue we shall offer a few suggestions.

*McGraw-Hill Book Company.

The first in a series of military whist drives will be held in Madley's hall on Saturday evening, Dec. 5, sponsored by the Irma branch of the C.C.F.

GOOD BREAD INSURED for only 2¢ PER CAKE



Full Strength Dependable In the Airtight Wrapper

Irma Times

Published every Friday by the Times Publishers, Irma, Alberta
E. W. CARTER, Local Editor



"We'll hold your place"

IN EVERY city, town and village throughout Canada today there are gaps where once were young men. They heard a call and put on navy blue, khaki, horizon blue, and they have gone, answering a call...

They are missed—missed not only in their homes but also in the business places which once they filled.

They have gone from every institution in Canada; but from none more than from the chartered banks. There is hardly a branch office from coast to coast which is not today the poorer—and the prouder—for those who thus laid down their pens.

But every branch manager, as he shook parting hands, had this consolation: he could say, "We'll hold your place. It will be waiting for you when you come back. That is a pledge."

So it is the part of those who remain to serve their country in such a way that the promise may be kept: "We'll hold your place."



There were 14,433 single and married men from 18 to 45 years of age employed by the Chartered Banks at the outbreak of war, 5,033—or 35%—of them had joined the armed forces by October 31st, 1912; 1,243 others who joined bank staffs since war began have also enlisted.

THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA